



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

else was possible. Mr. Foster had come to be much in demand as a speaker at peace conventions and at meetings of clubs and business organizations where the subject of arbitration and peace was the topic of discussion. He had an unusually fine presence and voice, and easily won his way into the sympathies of his audiences. We regret very deeply to have to record his departure. Men of his type are greatly needed at this crucial period in the halls of Congress, where so many members are theoretically and abstractly in favor of peace, but where so few are ready to come forward and take any personal initiative in promoting it in a practical way.

Miss Ellen Robinson. The peace movement in England has lost one of its ablest and most loyal workers by the death of Miss

Ellen Robinson, of Liverpool. Next to the Baroness von Suttner, Miss Robinson was, we think, entitled to rank as the foremost of the women peace workers of Europe. She began her peace work in 1886, and was ever afterwards, until her death, actively engaged in promoting the cause by both tongue and pen. She had a fine personality and an unusually good, well-trained voice. As a speaker she was strong, logical, and persuasive, and never failed to hold and interest her audiences. One beauty of her public work was that she always remained a woman, and was never mannish. She sometimes gave as many as one hundred addresses on peace in a year, though she was busy in other lines of philanthropic and social work. She was some years secretary of the Peace Union. From its organization in 1886 she was vice-president of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Women's Peace Society, speaking constantly at its meetings. She was also for some years a member of the British National Peace Council. During the Boer war, which was a great grief to her, she and her sister joined the African Conciliation Committee and worked on behalf of the women and children of the Concentration Camps. Because of her outspoken opposition to the war, she shared with many others the persecution meted out to all the anti-war party. Miss Robinson was a well-known figure in the International Peace Congresses, in which she always took an active and influential part, both in committee work and in the public discussions. Her knowledge of both French and German, in which she sometimes spoke most effectively, made her an unusually valuable member of these triple-tongued gatherings, in which difference of language sometimes resulted in temporary confusion and perplexity. At these times she was always serene and self-possessed, saw the center of the difficulty, and by her womanly dignity and impressiveness was able to help guide the Congress out into calm waters again. She was a peacemaker in the truest and best sense of the

term—in principle, in thought, in public utterance, in conciliatoriness of spirit, in breadth of sympathies, in fine toleration, as well as in quick and unmistakable loyalty and whole-hearted devotion to what she believed to be truth and duty.

What Peace Organizations Are Doing.

A peace society for the State of South Dakota was recently organized at Ipswich. The initiative for the society was taken by Joseph W. Parmley, a prominent citizen of the community. The society is expected to make itself a branch of the American Peace Society at an early meeting. The officers of the society are: Joseph W. Parmley, Ipswich, president; R. E. Dowdell, Artesian, vice-president; R. J. Woods, Sioux Falls, secretary; J. W. Campbell, Huron, treasurer. The society expects to have a vice-president from each county in the State. The society plans to carry on an aggressive campaign throughout the State by means of literature and lectures, as rapidly as funds can be secured for the work.

In its quarterly report for March, the Council of the American Association for International Conciliation gives the following list of documents which it has published and distributed within the preceding three months:

"The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty," by Heinrich Lammasch, Professor of International Law, University of Vienna, Member of The Hague Court.

"Forces Making for International Conciliation and Peace," by Hon. Jackson H. Ralston.

"Special Bulletin. Address at Peace Dinner December 30," by Andrew Carnegie.

"Finance and Commerce, Their Relation to International Good Will," papers by Sereno S. Pratt, Isaac N. Seligman, E. H. Outerbridge, Thomas F. Woodlock, and George Paish.

"Do the Arts Make for Peace?" by Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Professor in Princeton University.

"An Anthropologist's View of War," by Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology in Columbia University.

The office of the American Association for International Conciliation has been moved from Columbia University to No. 407 West 117th street, New York, where it is housed with the Divisions of Economics and History and Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Assistance in the shape of loans has been given by the Association to certain Chinese students in this country who hold the Indemnity Scholarships of the Chinese Government, but who are temporarily without funds, owing to the unsettled condition of their country.

A branch of the American Peace Society for the State of Vermont is now in process of organization. On March 21 a meeting, called by Dr. J. L. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, was held in the City Hall, Montpelier, to initiate the organization. The mayor, Hon. J. B. Estee, presided, and briefly reviewed the growth of the peace movement as a fruit of Christianity. Dr. Tryon gave a somewhat detailed statement of the modern movement for world peace, especially in the United States, and

explained the reasons for establishing State societies, as now being done by the American Peace Society. On motion of C. H. Spooner, president of Norwich University, a temporary organization was effected, with Mr. J. H. Senter as chairman. A committee consisting of President Spooner, W. H. Crockett, and M. S. Stone was appointed to draft a constitution and take the necessary steps for permanent organization. The constitution has already been drafted and a meeting for completing the organization will be held at an early date.

It was announced in our last issue that the Interparliamentary Union Conference this year would be held in this country. But owing to difficulty in bringing about the passage through the House of Representatives of a resolution extending the invitation and appropriating money for the entertainment of the visitors, the Interparliamentary Group in Congress have given up the plan of having the conference here this year. Mr. Bartholdt has so notified the Council at Brussels. The conference has been set for the 17th of September, and it will probably be held in Geneva. That city is also talked of for the Nineteenth International Peace Congress, which will meet at about the same time.

The Vienna Academic Peace Union, a section of the Austrian Peace Society, has been giving a series of weekly lectures from the 1st of February to the 4th of April. Among the distinguished lecturers we notice the names of the Baroness Von Suttner, Alfred H. Fried, Prof. Leo Strisower, Prof. Oswald Richter, Prof. Rudolf Kobatsch, and Prof. Josef Longo. Discussions followed all the lectures. The meetings were held in one of the halls of the university.

The Executive Council of the International Law Association has announced from London (1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E. C.) that the next conference of the Association will be held in Paris, in the *Palais de Justice*, May 27th and following days. Many eminent men from France, Great Britain, and other countries will attend, among them Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, honorary president of the Association, and Maître Edouard Clunet, president of the *Institut de Droit International*, president of the Association. Among the subjects on the program are: International Arbitration (to which one session is always devoted), Neutralization of States, Extradition Laws and Treaties, Aerial Navigation, International Maritime Fixed Routes, etc.

On March 23 the European Bureau of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace opened its headquarters in Paris, in Rue Pierre Curie, opposite the Oceanographic Institute. There was a large attendance of Senators, Deputies, and of scientific men. United States Ambassador Robert Bacon and Mrs. Bacon were the guests of honor. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presided, and explained that the Carnegie Peace Foundation had for its aim to enable the friends of peace of different countries to promote the welfare of their separate countries by working for the interest of all countries for the creation of a patriotism devoted to the higher civilization. A cablegram of congratulations was sent to Andrew Carnegie.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, superintendent of the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U., has been very actively

engaged during the season in various lines of effort: the promotion of the ratification of the arbitration treaties, the prevention of the introduction of military drill into the high schools, the securing of signatures to the world-petition, to the third Hague Conference, the prevention of the fortification of the Panama Canal and the erection of a peace monument at its entrance, the urging of Secretary Knox to try to induce Italy and Turkey to refer their differences to arbitration, etc.

The Norwegian Nobel Institute, founded in 1904 under the direction of the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, has decided to enlarge its activities by publishing a series of scientific works under the title, "Publications of the Norwegian Nobel Institute." The first volume will appear on the first of May. It will be a large octavo volume of 300 pages, entitled "International Arbitration Among the Greeks," by A. Raeder, of Christiania. The work will be based upon a study of the Greek inscriptions which have been published, and will present a complete account of the employment of international arbitration in ancient Greece. This will be followed by works by Achille Loria, professor at the University of Turin; L. Oppenheim, professor at the University of Cambridge; Phil. Zoru, professor at Bonn University; H. Lammasch, professor at the University of Vienna; P. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, this year Roosevelt Exchange Professor at Berlin, and H. Federspiel, of Copenhagen. The publishers in this country of these works will be G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York. In Europe the publishers will be H. Aschehoug & Co., Christiania; Duncker and Humblot, Leipzig; Félix Alcan, Paris, and Williams and Norgate, London.

Brief Peace Notes.

. . . Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of Lord Haldane's speech on friendship between Great Britain and Germany have been distributed in the latter country, mostly to prominent men in public life, in business, education, etc. The dispatches add that for a month or more there has been much less war talk in the two countries than previously. The preservation of peace between Germany and Great Britain will be one of the easiest things in the world if the two peoples will only use their brains.

. . . From a memorandum of Lord Haldane, the British Minister of War, it appears that the British army estimates for 1912-1913 have risen to £27,860,000 (\$139,300,000), an increase of £170,000 (\$850,000) over last year. This increase is due to the provision made for aviation service. Each of the great powers, so-called, seems determined to get ahead of its neighbors in readiness to fight in the air! The absurdity of fear and distrust can certainly go no further.

. . . The bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Burton, and now in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appropriating seven and a half millions of dollars toward the expenses of the celebration of the Anglo-American centenary of peace, proposes the appointment by the President of a commission of seven members, all citizens of the United States, one of whom shall be a retired engineer. The committee shall serve for not more than four years and without compensation,